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明 細 書

発明の名称 顕微鏡用照明装置

特許請求の範囲

顕微鏡の外側筒体を利用した略視野照明装置と、内側筒体を利用した明視野照明装置を有する顕微鏡用照明装置において、明視野照明装置の光路の途中に光シャッターを設け、光シャッターの開閉により、明視野照明と略視野照明の切り替えを行なう顕微鏡用照明装置、

発明の詳細な説明

この発明は、半導体素子組立機の自動化にともない必要となる半導体素子のパターン検出のための金属顕微鏡の照明装置に関するものである。

一般に、半導体素子のパターンを検出する場合、半導体素子の表面に斜め方向から照明光を与え、その散乱光を顕微鏡を通して検出する。いわゆる略視野照明法と半導体素子の表面に垂直に照明光を与え、その直進反射光を顕微鏡で検出する明視野照明法がある。これら2種類の照明手段を有しそのいずれかを手動によるレバー切替で選択でき

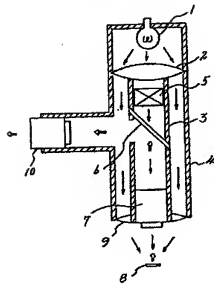
る金属顕微鏡は、すでに市販されている。この場合、照明法の切替は、いずれか一方の照明光を機械的に遮断する方法を用いているのが普通である。従つて、これらの方法は、照明装置のいずれか一方の照明光路を遮断する必要があるために、機構が複雑で大きく、その結果装置全体の小型化が困難であり、さらに自動化した場合、振動の原因になり易い等の欠点があつた。

本発明は、これらの欠点を解消すると共に、2種類の照明手段の切替を明視野照明光路部分のみで行なうことを目的とした照明装置を提供するものである。

以下本発明を実施例によつて詳細に説明する。

第1図に半導体素子のパターン検出用金属顕微鏡を示す。光源1から出た光は、レンズ2により平行光となり、内側筒体(内筒)3、外側筒体(外筒)4の光路に分けられる。前者は、光シャッター5、半透鏡6、対物レンズ7を経て、半導体素子8を照明する。後者は、リングレンズ9を経て、半導体素子8に集光する。半導体素子8から反射した光は、対物レンズ7、半透鏡6、目眼

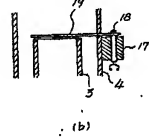
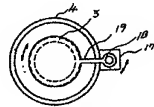
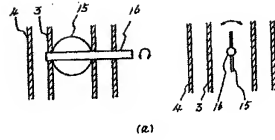
第 1 図



第 2 図



第 3 図



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(54) Illumination device for a microscope

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SPECIFICATION

Title of the Invention Illumination device for a microscope

Scope of Patent Claims

An illumination device for a microscope that has a dark field illumination device that employs the outer cylinder of the microscope, and a bright field illumination device that employs the inner cylinder of the microscope, wherein a light shutter is provided in the middle of the light path of the bright field illumination device, and switching between the dark field illumination device and the bright field illumination device can be performed by the opening and shutting of the light shutter.

Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention relates to an illumination device for a microscope for pattern detection of semiconductor elements that are required along with the automation of semiconductor element assembly machines.

In general, when the pattern of a semiconductor element is detected, light is illuminated from a slantwise direction on the surface of the semiconductor element, and the scattered light thereof is detected through a microscope. There are two methods, so-called dark field illumination [as just explained], and light field illumination, wherein the light is directed perpendicularly on the surface of the semiconductor element, and the directly reflected light thereof is detected with a microscope. Metal microscopes that have these two kinds of illumination means and that can select one of these by lever switching manually are already being marketed. In this case, it is common for a method whereby one of these illumination lights is mechanically blocked to be employed for the switching of the illumination method. Therefore, these methods have the drawbacks that since it is necessary one of the illumination light paths of

the illumination device to be blocked, the mechanism becomes large and complicated, and as a consequence miniaturization of the overall device is difficult, and moreover in the event that it is automated, it is easily subject to vibrations.

The present invention eliminates these drawbacks, and provides an illumination device whose purpose is to carry out switching between these two illumination means with only the light field illumination light path portion.

A detailed description of the present invention is provided below based on an embodiment.

Figure 1 shows a metal microscope used for pattern detection of semiconductor elements. The light issuing from the light source 1 becomes parallel light due to the lens 2, and is divided into the light paths of the inside cylinder (inner cylinder) 3, and the outside cylinder (outer cylinder) 4. The former illuminates the semiconductor element 8 through the light shutter 5, semitransparent mirror 6 and object lens 7. The latter focuses the light on the semiconductor element 8 through the ring lens 9. The light reflected from the semiconductor element can be detected through the object lens 7, semitransparent mirror 6 and ocular lens 10.

When dark field illumination is carried out, the light shutter 5 is closed. As a consequence, the illumination light passes through only the outside of the inner cylinder 3, and is focused on the surface of the semiconductor element 8 by the ring lens 9. This illumination light ends up being irradiated in a slantwise direction in a ring-shape towards the surface of the semiconductor element, and the light that enters the object lens 7 is one portion of the scattered light from the semiconductor element surface, and serves as the so-called dark field illumination.

When light field illumination is carried out, the light shutter 5 is opened. When the light shutter 5 opens, the illumination light passes through the inside of the inner cylinder 3, and is irradiated perpendicularly onto the semiconductor element surface through the semitransparent mirror 6 and object lens 7. The image detected through this object lens 7, semitransparent mirror 6 and ocular lens 10 is only the light reflected perpendicularly by the semiconductor element surface, and serves as the so-called light field illumination. In this case, irrespective of whether the light shutter is open or closed, the dark field illumination light is also irradiated, but the reflected light of the light field light is vastly stronger than this, so there is no problem.

As indicated above, switching between dark field illumination and light field illumination is enabled by turning on and shutting off only the light field illumination light, and the device can be streamlined compared to an illumination device with which one or the other of the conventional two kinds of illumination device is selected. In addition, the shutter 5 used here for the switching of illumination method is installed on only the inner cylinder 3, so the illumination device can be miniaturized.

Figure 2 shows the light shutter when ferroelectric and ferroelastic crystals are employed in the present invention. As far as the ferroelectric and ferroelastic crystals are concerned, the so-called electro-optical effect, whereby the quality and volume of the light passing through the crystals changes due to the electric field, is large. Therefore, by selecting an appropriate optical axis for the crystals, they are used as the light shutter. Figure 2 is a light shutter that uses MOG (Gd_2MoO_4)₃ = gadolinium molybdate as the crystal. MOG 11 that is ground optically and has a transparent electrode attached to it is sandwiched by holders 12 and 13 made with an electrically insulating material, and two polarization plates 14 are mounted on both sides thereof. When voltage is impressed on the electrode attached to the MOG, and its size is varied, it becomes a light shutter. When this light shutter is used for switching the illumination device of the present invention, it has the strengths that it is high speed and easy to control, and moreover there is almost no mechanical vibration, so a high precision optical device can be obtained.

Figure 3 shows an example of a light shutter employing a shield plate. Figure 3(a) shows a butterfly shutter. A disc 15 with a size that contacts internally the inner cylinder 3 is attached to the rotating shaft 16, and the light path is opened and closed by rotating the rotating shaft 16 by 90°. This shutter uses the light volume to the maximum extent, and can moreover be miniaturized. Moreover, it can be easily automated by driving the rotating shaft 16 with a motor, solenoid, etc. Figure 3(b) shows a swivel shutter. A bearing 17 is provided on the outer cylinder 4, a shaft 19 [sic; should read "18"] is passed through to this, and a blade 19 with a size that covers the inner cylinder 3 is attached to the end of the shaft 18. By rotating the axis 18, the blade 19 can turn on or shut off the light that passes through the inner cylinder 3. It can be easily automated by driving the shaft 18 with a motor, solenoid, etc.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1 is a summary diagram of a metal microscope used for pattern detection of semiconductor elements.

Figure 2 is a section of the light shutter when an MOG is employed as a ferroelectric and ferroelastic crystal.

Figure 3 shows an example of a light shutter employing a shield plate.

Figure 3(a) shows a butterfly shutter, and Figure 3(b) shows a swivel shutter.

Key

- 1... Light source
- 2... Lens
- 3... Inner cylinder
- 4... Outer cylinder
- 5... Light shutter
- 6... Semitransparent mirror
- 7... Object lens
- 8... Semiconductor element
- 9... Ring lens
- 10... Ocular lens
- 11... MOG
- 12... Holder
- 13... Holder
- 14... Polarizing plate
- 15... Disc
- 16... Rotating shaft
- 17... Bearing
- 18... Shaft
- 19... Blade

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Figure 1

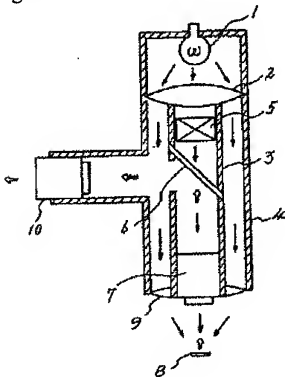


Figure 2

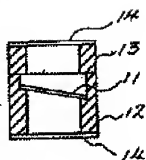


Figure 3

